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9. A house is infected with yellow fever only when there are present within its walls contaminated mosquitoes capable of conveying the parasite of this disease.

10. Every infected house shall be fumigated with sulphur to kill the mosquitoes. Two pounds of sulphur should be used for each 1,000 cubic feet.

Dr. J. EDWARD AUSTIN.
Dr. C. S. CARTER.

INDIA.

Reports from Calcutta—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Plague in Rangoon—Cholera and plague mortality.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, May 4 and 11, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, bill of health was issued to the steamship *Crosta fels* bound for Boston and New York with a total crew of 57, and to steamship *Grigua* bound for New York and Philadelphia with a total crew of 61. The usual precautions were taken, holds fumigated, rat guards placed on wharf lines, and Lascars' effects disinfected.

During the week ended April 29, 1905, there were 29 deaths from cholera and 624 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal during the week ended April 22, 1905, there were 4,993 cases of and 4,351 deaths from plague. In India during the same week, 64,214 cases and 54,602 deaths.

The second case of plague in a European is noted from Rangoon. The total number of cases in Rangoon from April 1 to 28 is 613; deaths, 539. The total number of cases from the beginning of the epidemic to April 28 is 898, with 777 deaths.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, there were no transactions at this port.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, there were 58 deaths from cholera and 451 deaths from plague in Calcutta.

In Bengal, during the week ended April 29, 1905, there were 5,211 cases of and 4,731 deaths from plague. In India during the same week 67,086 cases and 56,732 deaths.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Infectious diseases in Italy and other countries—Mohammedan pilgrimage—Quarantine regulations—Mortality in certain European cities.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, May 22, as follows:

During the week ended May 20, 1905, the following ships were inspected at Naples:

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
May 17	Romanic.....	Boston.....	1,423	175	1,950	39
17	Città di Genova.....	New York.....	1,340	60	1,450	42
18	Lombardia.....	do.....	970	50	1,350	22
18	Germania.....	do.....	1,269	180	1,550	45
19	Prinzess Irene.....	do.....	1,460	150	1,980	27
20	Perugia.....	do.....	963	80	1,150	25
20	Marco Minghetti.....	do.....	824	35	1,250	14

ITALY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

For the week ended May 11, 1905, the following reports were officially registered:

Smallpox.—Four cases were reported in 3 communes of the Province of Lecce; 71 cases at Catania and 12 cases in 5 communes of the Province of Catania; 13 cases at Palermo; 4 cases in the Province of Messina; 3 cases at Agusta, Syracuse; and 4 cases in the Province of Vicenza.

Scarlatina.—Still prevalent at Aidone, Caltanissetta.

Enteric fever.—Sporadic cases are reported in all the Provinces.

Diphtheria.—Cases are reported in the Provinces of Arezzo and Caltanissetta.

Measles.—The disease is on the decline in all the Provinces.

MOHAMMEDAN PILGRIMAGE.

The delegate of the sanitary board of Alexandria, April 15, 1905, reports as follows from Yambo, Hedjaz:

The sanitary condition of Yambo remains unaltered. Several cases of typhus and pernicious fever have been stated. Dysentery prevails in an epidemic form, notwithstanding that the remaining pilgrims do not surpass 1,000 in number. Yambo is very hot during the day and intensely damp during the night. The flies, a veritable plague on account of their number, have carried to Yambo many diseases, such as malaria, diseases of the eyes, etc. The pilgrims who remain at Medina and Yambo number about 3,500: of these 2,500 are Egyptians. The sanitary measures adopted here leave much to be desired.

GERMANY—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Smallpox.—From April 23 to May 10, 1905, 10 cases of smallpox were reported in all Germany. Most of the cases occurred among Russian laborers.

Typhus fever.—From April 30 to May 6, 1905, 2 cases of typhus fever occurred at Ober Kummernick, and 8 suspicious cases were reported among the Galician laborers.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis.—From March 27 to April 16, 1905, 585 cases of cerebro-spinal meningitis, with 326 deaths, were reported in the Oppeln district.

Anchylostomiasis.—From April 27 to May 10, 1905, 55 cases of anchylostomiasis were reported in the Arnsberg mining district.

AUSTRIA—CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

In the month of January, 1905, an epidemic of cerebro-spinal meningitis appeared in the Ehrzanow district, Galicia. Up to the date of April 15, 1905, the disease was prevailing in 30 districts, including the town of Lemberg. Since the beginning of the epidemic 526 cases and 218 deaths have occurred. Out of 526 cases, 517 were children under 10 years of age.

RUSSIA—ENTERIC FEVER.

From April 27 to May 10, 1905, 373 cases of enteric fever were reported at St. Petersburg.

SIERRA LEONE—SMALLPOX.

According to a notification dated April 4, 1905, an epidemic of smallpox has broken out at Freetown.

SIAM—PLAQUE.

During the month of April, 1905, sporadic cases of plague were reported at Bangkok.

BRITISH INDIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

According to a notification, dated April 11, 1905, the quarantine regulations imposed on arrivals from the island of Mauritius in the ports of Orissa and Chittagong were repealed.

MORTALITY IN EUROPEAN CITIES.

Berlin.—Month of March, 1905: Estimated population, 2,009,797. Total number of deaths, 2,837, including puerperal fever, 15; measles, 30; diphtheria, 32; whooping cough, 20; enteric fever, 4; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 528. Annual rate 16.9 per mille.

Hamburg.—Month of March, 1905: Estimated population, 779,855. Total number of deaths, 1,052, including puerperal fever, 5; scarlatina, 1; measles, 19; diphtheria, 11; whooping cough, 8; enteric fever, 3; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 145. Annual rate 16.2 per mille.

Munich.—Month of March, 1905: Estimated population, 579,384. Total number of deaths, 973, including puerperal fever, 6; scarlatina, 1; measles, 11; diphtheria, 5; whooping cough, 17; enteric fever, 1; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 173. Annual rate, 20.2 per mille.

Athens.—Month of February, 1905: Estimated population, 122,053. Total number of deaths, 274, including puerperal fever, 2; diphtheria, 3; whooping cough, 1; and pulmonary tuberculosis, 50. Annual rate 27 per mille.

ITALY—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By an order dated April 28, 1905, the following ordinances were repealed: The ordinance of October 8, 1900, concerning arrivals from Osaka, Japan; the ordinance of October 15, 1900, concerning arrivals from the ports of Madagascar; the ordinance of July 17, 1903, concerning arrivals from Valparaiso and Iquique, Chile; the ordinance of October 30, 1903, and that of April 7, 1904, concerning arrivals from Pernambuco, Para, and Sao Luiz do Maranhao, Brazil; the ordinance of April 14, 1904, concerning arrivals from Callao, Peru, and the ordinance of August 16, 1904, concerning arrivals from Bahia, Brazil.

By an order dated April 30, 1904, arrivals from Pisagua, Chile, are subject at Italian ports to the precautionary measures against plague prescribed by the ordinance of February 23, 1902.

AUSTRIA—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By a circular of the maritime authorities at Trieste, dated April 4, 1905, arrivals from Pisagua, Chile, and Porto Alegre, Brazil, are subject at Austrian ports to the precautionary measures against plague prescribed by the circular of August 12, 1904.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

By decrees dated March 25 and 30, 1905, Jonceylon Island, Siam, and Bhavnagar, India, were declared to be infected with plague. The Clarence River district, New South Wales, was declared to be free from plague. By decree dated April 3, 1905, the port of Newcastle, Australia, was declared to be infected with plague. The same decree declares Brisbane, Queensland, free from plague.

JAPAN.

Reports from Yokohama—Inspection of vessels—Smallpox on steamship Queen Louise, from Rangoon via Hongkong—Plague in Formosa—Quarantine at Yingkow, China, against Fuchau on account of plague.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Moore reports, May 6, as follows:

During the week ended April 29, 1905, four steamships having an aggregate personnel of 531 crew and 768 passengers were inspected; 60 intending immigrants to the United States were examined with reference to their freedom from any loathsome or dangerous contagious disease.

A case of smallpox, in the person of a German fireman, was discovered on board British steamship *Queen Louise* on its arrival at Yokohama, on April 29, from Rangoon via Hongkong.

Since my last report no new cases of plague are reported in Tokyo or elsewhere in Japan (excluding Formosa). Press reports of May 2 state that since January 1, 1905, there have occurred in Formosa 1,302 cases of plague, of which 1,149 terminated fatally.

On account of the appearance of plague at Fuchow, China (reported April 30), quarantine was proclaimed at Yingkow, China, on the 2d instant, against vessels coming from the former port.

Recrudescence of plague in Tokyo—Plague in Osaka—Smallpox on steamship Kintuck at Nagasaki.

During the week ended May 6, 1905, bills of health were issued to 6 vessels having an aggregate personnel of 392 crew and 249 passengers. Reports of infectious diseases in Yokohama have been received as follows: For the week ended April 30, enteric fever, 1 case, no deaths; diphtheria, 6 cases, 1 death. For the week ended May 7, enteric fever, 1 case, no death; diphtheria, 4 cases, 1 death; dysentery, 2 cases, no deaths.

Another death from plague occurred in Tokyo on May 10. The case occurred in the person of a boy of 12 years of age, the son of a day laborer living not far from the house in which a plague death occurred on the 18th ultimo.

A diagnosis of plague was made ante-mortem. In view of the careful and elaborate prophylaxis that has been enforced, the recrudescence of plague in Tokyo occasions some surprise. As a possible explanation of the failure to stamp out the disease, it has been pointed out that while the measures taken effectively isolate as regards communication above ground, they fail to cut off subterranean migration of rodents and other vermin.